

THE DAILY KENTUCKY FREE PRESS

VOL. XI.

FRANKFORT KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 23, 1861.

NO. 1,2.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON, JOHN L. SCOTT, SIMPSON & SCOTT, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership at the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort.

A. J. JAMES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF, Attorney at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

JOHN RODMAN, Attorney at Law, ST. CLAIR STREET, Two doors North of the Court-House, FRANKFORT, KY.

G. W. CRADDOCK, CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK, Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

P. U. MAJOR, Attorney at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

JOHN B. HAMILTON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS., COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone.

MEDICAL CARD. Dr. J. G. KEENON, HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY, Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone.

LAW NOTICE. JAS. B. CLAY, THOS. B. MONROE, JR., CLAY & MONROE, WILL practice law in the United States Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Jas. Monroe.

JOHN M. HARLAN, Attorney at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

LIGE ARNOLD, Attorney at Law, NEW LIBERTY, KY.

E. A. W. ROBERTS, Attorney at Law, PALMOUTH, KY.

GEORGE E. ROE, Attorney at Law, GREENSBURG, KY.

JOHN A. MONROE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non residents in any part of the State.

JOHN M. McALLA, Attorney at Law, WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

JOHN W. VOORHIS, Merchant Tailor, South side Main Street, Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store, FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS just received his large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, And everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.

H. WHITTINGHAM, Newspaper and Periodical Agent, FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlys, and Quaterlies, on the best terms.

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN A. MARSHALL, JAS. P. DICKINSON, NEW CARPET, AND HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Importers and Dealers, 79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of handkerchiefs.

BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We also keep on hand and make to order flags, tarpaulins, mosquito bars, bed comforts, &c., &c.

HART & MAPOTHER, Lithographers and Fancy Printers, Southeast corner Market and Third Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND GRAY-ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.

CARY & TALBOT, DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS, Oils, &c., 4 S. Market Street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

T. G. WATERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BOOTS & SHOES, S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.



LOOK AT THIS. What makes so many go to the ST. CLOUD HOTEL, cor. of Second and Jefferson Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?

NATIONAL HOTEL, Corner Fourth and Main Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

STOP THERE! HALL & HARRIS keep the United States, formerly the Owens Hotel.

Price only ten cents. Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

ON A NEW METHOD of treating Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stricture, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Impotence, Female Diseases, and all affections of the reproductive system of both sexes.

THESE are the deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome disease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have neglected themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN, troubled with debility and loss of power, before applying to any other treatment, should first read this invaluable book.

DR. DEWEEN'S FEMALE MONTHLY REGULATOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Irregularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive of pregnancy," warranted not to injure the health.

CAUTION—It should not be used during pregnancy, as miscarriage would be the result, though always harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent by mail.

DR. T. WILLIAMS, Consulting Surgeon, Dr. T. WILLIAMS, 314 Fifth Street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

Office hours from 8 o'clock, A.M. to 9 P.M., daily, Sundays, 9 to 12 A.M.

"RENEWED HATS"—Another new and elegant style of Soft Hat.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS, (Successors to Nixon & Goodman), Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati, PAPEE, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS, Printing Halls, AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS.

RALPH C. McCracken, FASHIONABLE SHIRT MANUFACTURER, AND DEALER IN Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Shirts Made to Order by Measurement and Warranted to Fit.

Lithography AND ENGRAVING, J. BAKER'S, DRUGGISTS, BUILDERS, SHOW CARDS, Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads &c.

JOHN A. BAKER, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN MILITARY GOODS, No. 63 Walker Street, (Near Broadway), NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Sabres, Horses Equipments and all articles for the Military.

JOHN BONNER, (Successor to Peter Smith), IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Fancy Goods, Toys, CHINA, BASKETS, Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c., No. 36 Fifth Street, Second door East of Walnut, CINCINNATI, O.

MILLINERY, BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, HEAD DRESSES, HAIR PINS, CLOAKS.

And other Millinery and Fancy Goods, of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Commission House, FRANK, SKINNER & CO., No. 85, WEST SECOND ST., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, &c., &c., Bulk Wheat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease, Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides, Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks, &c., &c.

Dry Fruits, Trimmed, Clover, Flax, and Hemp Seed, and Produce in General.

Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every description of Merchandise, such as Flour, Tallow, Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.

SHIP your Produce and draw at sight.

For the Speedy and Permanent Cure of Seminal Weakness, Neurasthenia, and General Debility, Impotence, and all Diseases arising from Excessive Indulgence.

THESE are thousands of Young Men, as well as Middle Aged and Old Men, who are suffering to some extent from the above diseases.

For the relief of such, we herewith give a few of the most common symptoms, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head and Side, dimness of Sight, Dizziness, and general debility.

These remedies cure these diseases: A box of Pinks, a box of Nervous Tonic Pills, and a box of Female Tonic Pills, all of which have important effects in curing, and should be used together in every case.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

SEE THE LABEL HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, Has the Signatures of the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN & CO.

Every article which has a large and increasing sale like this is sure to be good, and it is as its name indicates, entirely "INIMITABLE" as far as its name indicates.

USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE BUT HEIMSTREET'S, It is the original, the only reliable, and the cheapest.

W. R. MARSH, of Market Street, Louisville, Mo., Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restorative.

DEAR SIR: The Medicines you introduced into our city last winter are all having a large sale, and giving in every case satisfaction.

IT IS UNEQUALLED FOR PRODUCING A LUXURIOUS HEAD OF HAIR, Sold every where—Price 50c to \$1 per bottle.

THERE IS NO USE INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS, Altho' we have very many of them.

MAGNOLIA BALM: For the Face, Neck, and Head, For the Face, Neck, and Head, For the Face, Neck, and Head.

IT IS A SAFE REMEDY, that the contents of a bottle might be used without harm.

ASPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Fancy Articles CAN BE OBTAINED AT DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.

Pomades for the Hair, Of every style and price, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Tooth Brushes, A beautiful assortment, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Combs, Of every description and material, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Hair Brushes, The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Odontalgic Preparations, Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, &c., at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Dog Grass Brushes, For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Fancy Soaps, Fine Cologne, Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and perfumes, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Fine Toilet Bottles, Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Perfumery, For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Handkerchief Extracts, The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others made, in new styles, and at prices, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Everything, In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Frangipani Sachets, To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

ROBB & DEHONEY HAVE just received, and opened a handsome and desirable stock of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

To which they invite the attention of their friends and customers, as they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH And to prompt time buyers.

GOOD NEWS! TO the people of Frankfort and adjoining counties. I would announce that I have employed a Gunsmithing Business.

VARIOUS BRANCHES, At my Tin and Stove Store, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS, CHARLES HOPMANN, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of diseases of the genital organs in the University of Vienna.

THE undersigned, having been compelled by the fire to change his location, has removed his BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to the room lately occupied by Boyer and Cullen, on Main Street, opposite to the Mansion House.

FOR SALE OR RENT, I attached, known as the FRANKLIN HOUSE, in South Frankfort. There is a good Stable, one Servant's House, Kitchen, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. CLAY SMITH & CO., COVINGTON, KY., Manufacturers and Dealers in Fire and Water-proof House Roofing, Cement for Cisterns, Lining Floors and Walls of Cellars, Granaries, Covering Steamboats, Railroad Cars, Engine Rooms, Fire Works, &c., &c.

IT will stand the severest test of HEAT, COLD, OR RAIN of any climate, and will not MELT, OR BE DAMAGED BY STORMS OF ANY KIND.

Orders from City and Country solicited and promptly filled.

S. BARKER & CO., 317 FOURTH STREET, Between Market and Jefferson Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

\$100,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS, To be sold at Wholesale or Retail, Regardless of cost.

Commencing Monday, April 23, 1861. WE having made large purchases last, at auctions and elsewhere, at less than half their value, our stock being large for the times, we have concluded to sell our goods at such prices that we will warrant immediate sale.

ALSO, OUR STOCK OF Window Shades, Carpets, And Oil Cloths, Will be sold at prime cost, and less than cost.

J. L. MOORE & SON ARE RECEIVING THEIR FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

HATS! HATS!! A SUPERIOR LOT OF FRENCH HATS, FINE SILK HATS, FINE CASSIMERE HATS, FINE SOFT FELT HATS, FOR THE SPRING TRADE, AT S. C. BULL'S.

FOR THE LATEST STYLES HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, And all the new publications, LAW & SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., &c., GO TO KEENON & GIBBONS, Next to Conery's "Big Eagle," Main St.

F. G. REUTTER, Tailor and Renovator, West side St. Clair Street, FRANKFORT, KY.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he is now prepared to do all work in the Tailoring and Renovating of Clothes, in the most skillful manner, and at the lowest prices.

MANUAL OF KENTUCKY STATE GUARD, PRICE \$2.00. WILL BE MAILED FOR \$2.25. S. C. BULL, Bookseller.

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, FRANKFORT, KY.

MRS. MARY TRAYNE RUNYAN, Principal, The Twenty-Fifth Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1862.

Board, including fuel and lights, \$60.00 Tuition in primary class, 15.00 Tuition in middle and senior classes, 20.00 French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting in water colors, each, 10.00 Oriental, Grecian, and Antique Painting, 10.00 Music on Piano, 25.00 Use of instrument for practice, 5.00 Stationery, 25.00 Instructions in Plain and Ornamental Needle work without charge. No deduction for voluntary absence.

For further information address the Principal, FRANKFORT, KY.

POWELL'S RESTAURANT, OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! OYSTERS!!! I AM in receipt of Fresh Baltimore Oysters, which I will sell by the can or half can, either to the town or country.

Oysters and other delicacies of the season served up at any hour of the day or night, at my Saloons. My bar has always been, and always will be, supplied with the best Wines, Liquors, and Segars to be found anywhere.

HARDIN'S GALLERY OF ART, Corner St. Clair and Main Streets, FRANKFORT, KY.

HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he is prepared to take pictures in the best style. Having a superior Camera, he thinks he can please those who may favor him with their patronage.

Andotypes, Melanotypes, Photographs, &c., of sizes and in cases to suit the tastes of all, taken in the highest style of the art, and on moderate terms.

He invites those who wish to get their likenesses taken, to call and see specimens of his work. Satisfaction will be given on all engagements.

ICE! ICE!! All citizens of Frankfort wishing to secure supplies of ice clear ice for the season, are requested to call at the Store of J. N. HARRIS & CO., at the corner of Gray and Third streets, where they can be supplied with tickets. I will commence delivering my ice on Monday, May 6th, and continue throughout the season. My terms are cash, and will not be departed from.

Families wishing ice at any time in the day, can be supplied from my residence.

ICE! ICE!! J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors for the Southern and Western States, to whom a dress all orders.

For sale, J. N. HARRIS, Frankfort, Ky., Norton & Sharpe, Lexington, Ky., Frank Eitch, Lexington, Ky., D. T. & L. H. Horton, Lexington, Ky., D. B. Miller, Covington, Ky., S. A. Broderick, Mayville, Ky., Edward W. Elder, Louisville, Ky., and by all Louisville Druggists.

ICE! ICE!! J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors for the Southern and Western States, to whom a dress all orders.

ICE! ICE!! J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors for the Southern and Western States, to whom a dress all orders.

It Cures Diphtheria, and is Everybody's Friend.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE. We ask attention to the fact that the cure of the public to this long and unrivaled.

FAMILY MEDICINE. For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Weak Stomach, and General Debility, Indigestion, Cramp, and Pain in Stomach, Head, and other parts of the body.

Sore Throat and Diphtheria. Is soon relieved by Gargling the Throat with mixture of Pain Killer and water.

And for Fever and Ague. There is nothing better. It has been favorably known for more than twenty years to the people of this and all other countries.

ON-Y SURE SPECIFIC. For the many diseases incident to the human family. Internally and Externally. It works equally sure.

What stronger proof of these facts can be produced than the following letter received unolicited from Rev. A. W. Curtis:

Rev. A. W. Curtis, Cincinnati, O., Mich., July 9, 1860. Messrs J. N. HARRIS & Co.: Gentlemen—The confidence I have in Perry Davis' Pain Killer, as a remedy for Colds, Coughs, Burns, Sprains, and Rheumatism, for the cure of which have successfully used it, induces me to cheerfully recommend it to others.

A few months ago I had recourse to it to destroy a felon; although I had never heard of its being used for that purpose; but having suffered intensely from a felon, and having no other remedy at hand, I applied the Pain Killer freely for about fifteen minutes at evening, and repeated the application very liberally the next morning, which entirely destroyed the felon, and increased in confidence in the utility of the remedy.

Yours truly, A. W. CURTIS, Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, THE PAIN KILLER.

Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to America, and is the almost constant companion and indispensable friend of the missionary and the traveler on sea and land, and none should travel on our LAKES OR RIVERS WITHOUT IT.

Be sure you call for and get the genuine Pain Killer, as many worthless imitations are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

Directions accompany each bottle. Sold by Dealers everywhere. Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle. J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors for the Western and Southern States, Cincinnati, O.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by J. M. Miller, Frankfort; Norton & Sharpe, Lexington; Frank Eitch, Lexington; D. T. & L. H. Horton, Lexington; D. B. Miller, Covington; S. A. Broderick, Mayville; Edward W. Elder, Louisville; and all Louisville Druggists.

The Afflicted's Friend. Don't Delay to PURIFY THE BLOOD. DR. WEAVER'S CANKER & SALT RHEUM SYRUP, FOR THE CURE OF Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Sore Eyes, and every kind of disease arising from an impure state of the Blood.

The most effective Blood Purifier of the NINETEENTH CENTURY. It is the prescription of an Educated Physician, and all who are afflicted with any of the above named diseases, should use it without delay. It will drive the diseases from the system, and when once out on the skin, a few applications of

DR. WEAVER'S Cerate, or Ointment, and you have a permanent cure.

The Cerate has proved itself to be the best Ointment ever invented, and when once used, it has never been known to fail of effecting a permanent cure of Old Sores, Tetter, and Ringworm, Scald Head, Chilblains and Frost Bites, Barbed Wire, and Cracked Hands, or lips, Blisters or Pimples on face, and for

Sore Nipples and Sore Eyes, the Cerate is the only thing required to cure them, and it is the best of all.

Directions accompany each bottle. Sold by most Medicine Dealers. J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors for the Western and Southern States, Cincinnati, O.

To whom all orders for the above Medicines may be addressed. Sold Wholesale and Retail by J. M. Miller, Frankfort; Norton & Sharpe, Lexington; Frank Eitch, Lexington; D. T. & L. H. Horton, Lexington; D. B. Miller, Covington; S. A. Broderick, Mayville; Edward W. Elder, Louisville; and all Louisville Druggists.

Good for the Stomach, Pleasing to the Taste, is DR. S. C. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS, THE CELEBRATED NEW ENGLAND REMEDY.

FOR HABITUAL CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach, Liver, or Bowels.

THEY are used and recommended by leading Physicians of the country, and all who try them pronounce them to be the best.

Dr. JAMES B. DEEPE, writes from Navarre, Stark Co., Ohio, "The Bitters are highly praised by those suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaint."

Dr. S. DAVIS, Postmaster at Williamsport, Ohio, says, "I have great satisfaction in recommending myself, having taken a cold, become prostrated and lost my appetite. It relieved me, and I can recommend it with great assurance of its merits."

Dr. W. M. KELL, of Logansville, Ind., writes us that they are the most valuable medicine offered. He has recommended them with great success, and with them made several cures of palpitation of the heart and general debility.

THOMAS STANFORD, Esq., Mountville, Henry Co., Ind., writes us a long letter, dated May 4, 1860. He was much reduced, having been afflicted for three years with great nervous debility, palpitation of the heart, the most severe and prostrating character, "after using a few bottles I was completely restored, and am now in robust health."

Dr. J. H. HUNT writes from Delphos, Allen Co., Ohio a section where fever and ague prevails. "I have been most cheerfully recommended them of decided merit in all cases of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, and General Debility."

Dr. G. GALLAGHER, M.D., writes from Van Wert, Ohio, "I most respectfully recommend the Sherry Wine Bitters to the notice of Dyspeptic persons, and to all who require a stimulating medicine. Such News we are receiving Daily. Full directions accompany each bottle. The Bitters are sold by all Medicine Dealers generally. Price 25 cts. per bottle. J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:—
One copy per annum, in advance, \$4 00
MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1861.

Extra copies of THE DAILY YEOMAN can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

In urging the necessity for immediately strengthening the defenses on our Northern boundary, the Chicago Times says we have only one war steamer upon the lakes. From Oswego to Fond du Lac we have not a single fortification which could bear a day's siege. The Detroit, the St. Clair and the St. Mary's Rivers would all be at the mercy of a few thousand well-disciplined veteran troops.

There is a petticoat at Washington, taken from a she scotch, that weighs fifty pounds. The garment is apparently a quilted one, but instead of the usual filling, it is thickly wadded with the finest quality of sewing silk of assorted colors, the skeins being carefully arranged in layers. It is provided with straps by which the weight may be supported by the shoulders. Sewing silk is one of the articles most needed, next to quinine, in the South. This is the second attempt at smuggling the article into Dixie by women that has been discovered.

Threatened War Between England and the Northern States.

There now scarcely remains a gleam of hope that peace will be preserved between England and what remains of the United States. The arrest of Sidel and Mason on board a British vessel, sailing from one neutral port to another, has been pronounced by the law officers of the Crown, in England, to be contrary to the law of nations, and England has demanded the release of the prisoners and an apology for the insult to her flag. The Federal Government, through the mouth of the Secretary of the Navy, has already apologized the act, and if the telegrams from Washington may be trusted, the Government refuses to alter its decision in reference to the demands now made upon it. What then remains? Nothing, we fear, but a resort to the stern arbitration of the sword. England did not take her position without a full knowledge of all the consequences it involved, and it is quite certain that she will not recede. She is standing upon the broad ground of international law, and the sympathy of all Europe will be with her, because other nations have an interest as well as herself in maintaining the principle for which she contends. The Federal Government is not a free agent; it must obey the will of the people, and the people are a governable mob. It can not change a decision which was dictated by the sort of sentiment which transforms a Harney into a hero and a Wilkes into a demi-god.

Toronto Leader, 17th inst.

Probable Reconciliation of General and Mrs. Scott.

The N. Y. Herald's Paris correspondent, noticing the arrival of Gen. Scott in that city, says:

The General has taken rooms at the Westminster Hotel, in the Rue de la Paix, where, upon his arrival, he was met by Mrs. Scott, who has not met him before in five or six years. Gen. Scott and his wife, finding that their tempers and modes of thought were not of an amicable character, "agreed to disagree," and concluded that as they could not love each other together, that they would love each other apart. Most of that time Mrs. Scott has been residing in Europe, and has always manifested intense interest in her husband's movements and welfare. At the Union breakfast given last summer at the Hotel de Louvre, Mrs. Scott was present, and whenever an allusion was made to the General she seemed to be deeply affected, and once shed tears. Latterly she has manifested a greater interest than ever in her husband's career, and for two or three weeks she was so nervous and excited that it was found necessary to keep her from all the papers containing bad news. Now, upon the General's arrival in Paris, she wishes to greet him, forgetting all that is past. And it is not improbable under all the circumstances that the venerable pair may conclude to finish the remainder of life's downhill journey together.

Charleston Harbor Probably Closed—Operations of the Stone Fleet.

A private letter from Beaufort tells us that the stone fleet, which had arrived safely off Savannah, for which port it was originally destined, had sailed, in company of a man-of-war, for Charleston.

It was intended to sink the ships in Charleston harbor; and this was to be done on Saturday last. The plan was to sink a double row of ships across the harbor in the following order:

In this way it is supposed the harbor is already permanently sealed.

New York Post.

Another Affray at Paris.

We learn by the Frankfort train last night, that another affray, ending in death, occurred yesterday forenoon in or near Paris, growing out of the affair of last Saturday.

It seems that Mr. Duval, a Union man, and Mr. Kennedy, a Secessionist, got into a quarrel on the merits of the previous affray, when Mr. Kennedy, drawing his pistol, shot Mr. Duval in the hand; the latter then drew his pistol and shot Kennedy, killing him. No arrest was made, as it was considered an affair of pure self-defense. This occurred four miles north of Paris, a few moments before the Covington train passed up.

We also learn that Mr. Ribbler, shot last Saturday, but supposed to be improving, has been given up, and is probably dead by this time.—*Lou. Dem., 21st.*

OUR ARTILLERY.—The number of batteries at present in Kentucky, exclusive of those at Paducah, is eighteen.

A pair of stockings, sent by the ladies' committee for the use of some gallant volunteer, was accompanied by the following verse:

Brave squire on your lovely best,
May these blue stockings warm your feet;
And when from war and camps you part,
May some fair knitter warm your heart.

A MOVEMENT IN CONTEMPORATION.—The Government has just called upon a number of surgeons of this city to repair immediately to Cairo, and hold themselves in readiness for duty.

This fact, together with the requisition made a few days since upon the Sanitary Commission of Chicago, by the Secretary of War, to furnish supplies for one thousand men to be wounded in the next ten days, indicates that a movement is in contemplation, and a battle imminent, somewhere near Cairo.—*Chicago Times, 19th.*

[From the Louisville Courier, Aug. 2.]
Who are the Real Disunionists—Trust Them no Longer.

"WAR IS DISUNION. WAR IS FINAL, ETERNAL SEPARATION." So said Mr. Douglas in the greatest speech of his life, delivered in the Senate on the 15th of March last; and Mr. Douglas was right. And the real disunionists were those who had trampled under their feet the Constitution of the United States, nullified the laws passed by Congress, disregarded the rights of the States, and inaugurated, and now prosecute this war.

The "broken faith" and "bad fellowship" of the people and the States of the North, and the public declaration of the people of those States at the polls in November of last year, that they intended to introduce the policy of the higher law into the Government, coupled with the repeated and persistent refusal of the sectional majority in Congress to agree to any constitutional compromise by which the rights of the Southern States might be secured, had led to the secession of several of the States; but up to the 4th of March war had not commenced, no blood had been shed, the peace had not been broken; and there is no sane man who does not believe that had there been no collision and no hostilities the Union might have been restored by proper concessions from the North—by a satisfactory agreement on the part of the North to abide in good faith by the compact made and entered into by the fathers of the Republic.

Under these circumstances it was that Mr. Douglas, in his place in the Senate, protested that it was impossible that the President could be so mad and so wicked as to contemplate war against the seceded States—that it was impossible that he should venture to overleap the limits set to his powers by the Constitution, and to violate his solemn and public oath to uphold that instrument, by commencing and waging a war to subvert the South—that it was impossible that any friend of the Union should support a war policy, war, he said, being disunion itself, "final, eternal separation."

The separation of the States was a fixed fact;—the question was whether that separation should be "final, eternal"—whether the North should manifest a disposition to obey the Constitution, and to live up to its requirements, and so win the seceded States back, or by war make a restoration of the Union an impossibility, make the separation irrevocable.

We sought to prevent war. We joined our voices with those who begged for peace, who protested against war, who said that an armed conflict would be suicidal and ruinous to the Nation, and who have steadily denounced the war policy of the Administration. We urged the adoption of a policy which we believed would preserve peace, which we believed yet would have prevented war.

But the real disunionists, who hoped by war to make the separation of the States eternal, under the guise of Union, and preaching peace the better to obtain the ear of the public, led the people of Kentucky, by paths they knew not, into the adoption of a policy that made her powerless to avert the evils of war from herself or the country, and which by warring to give up her fair fields to desolation, and her brave sons to the slaughter.

War was wickedly and madly commenced. It can do no good. The end for which it is waged can never be obtained. It is ruining the whole country. It is bringing suffering and want to the doors and hearthstones of the people. It is commenced by the Administration in contempt of the Constitution. It is supported by the "enemies of the country" everywhere. It is regretted and deplored and opposed by the good and patriotic in all sections.

Under false pretences, the people of Kentucky have been induced to co-operate with the real disunionists in making the separation of the States final and irrevocable. They have been imposed upon by demagogues who have cried out for the Union and the Constitution and peace; but who, when they have succeeded in deceiving an honest and unsuspecting yeomanry with their fair speeches, have refused to act so as to preserve peace and maintain the Union, and actually voted to sanction the violation of the Constitution, and to continue the war, knowing that "war is disunion," and that the liberties of the people in the Union depend on the faithful observance of the Constitution.

If any one now seeks the suffrages of the people of Kentucky on the grounds that he is for the Union and for the Constitution and for peace, he is an impostor and cheat, unless he is opposed to this war, opposed to granting men and money to carry it on, with, opposed to giving any sanction to Lincoln's violations of the Constitution, and in favor of recognizing the independence of the Confederate States by which alone peace can be restored.

Fellow-citizens, be ye deluded no longer. Your interests, your happiness, your honor, your safety, your liberties are at stake. The issue is too momentous for you to be guided in this crisis by politicians who would ruin you forever to earn a share of the hundreds of new offices being created and placed at the disposal of the President.

What matters it to you if he who was your old party leader should be paid for his services by an appointment as assessor or collector of taxes, while ruin and suffering are brought upon you and your children and your children's children? It is not a party question now. If this war is to be continued, the original Union man and the original Secessionist will suffer equally and fatally. The same torch which envelops in flames the house of the one, may leave the residence of the other but a mouldering heap of ashes. A common destiny, whatever it may be, awaits all the people of Kentucky. May Heaven inspire them to lay aside all their prejudices, and to subdue all their passions, and to act with the calmness, firmness, and deliberation which best becomes freemen in a crisis such as this.

An Act to Authorize the Governor to Call Out Volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Council of the Provisional Government of the State of Kentucky:

§ 1. That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive into the service of this Government any number of volunteer infantry or cavalry companies, not exceeding twenty.

§ 2. Said companies shall consist each of not less than seventy-eight, nor more than one hundred and five, rank and file.

§ 3. Said volunteers to serve not less than twelve months unless sooner discharged.

§ 4. Said companies to be officered as now provided by law.

§ 5. The officers and privates composing said companies to receive the same pay as the officers and privates in the Confederate service now respectively receive.

§ 6. The volunteers hereby authorized to be received shall be subject to the articles of war as authorized by the Confederate States, and to all laws hereafter passed for the regulation and government of the army and militia of Kentucky.

W. B. MACHEN,
President of the Council.

Approved December 4, 1861.

By the Governor,
R. McKEE,
Secretary of State.

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL OF THE 11th says: A scouting party went within twelve miles of Paducah, on Monday, the 19th, and reported 240 hogs and 75 cattle from the Federal army.

The Attitude of England.
We copy the following from the Albany (N. Y.) Atlas and Argus:

That England would make the affair of the Trent a cause of quarrel with us, we never doubted. It was in that view that we regarded the arrest of the envoys as a most untoward event, for while it was an assumption of authority that had no warrant in international law, it was a reversal, in action, of all that we had contended for, during all our existence, in behalf of neutral rights. We advised then that, before demand should be made, or the humiliation of a message be offered to us, we should submit the question of international law to the Russian Minister at Washington, or to some other representative of a neutral power, and abide by the decision. Such a submission, made voluntarily, and in the interests of international law, would have elevated, instead of lowering our position among the Powers of the World.

We have left this opportunity pass, and now Great Britain has sent forward her demand, in the name of Great Britain, for humiliating demonstrations of force. Her demand does not, it is true, alter the nature of the question, or the serious character of the rights involved. But it makes their solution, in the spirit of justice and public policy, more difficult; and it throws an obstruction in the way of our Administration, already embarrassed by the excess of its responsibilities.

Arbitration is still open to us, it is true, if the claimant for reparation of the Trent will support it. Even without this, we may content ourselves by using the occasion and the persons of these envoys to enforce from England some construction of the limits of the right of search and seizure, such as we have long contended for, and as our interests demand. This nation cannot live at peace under such doctrines of international law as that under which this seizure is sought to be justified. Our interest and our duty is to come to such an understanding with Great Britain, as will settle this question forever, as between us, and incorporate the decision, so far as the authority of two great maritime powers of the world can do it, into the law of nations. Such a concession of doctrine made to us would be more than the equivalent of the surrender of these emissaries.

Whatever we have said upon this subject has been uttered in the interests of our Government and of civilization. We desired to make it in advance of all what we thought would be its course; and we desired that its course should be through the path of honor to public safety. Whatever may be its decision now, whether to hold on to its position at the hazard of war, or to settle the controversy on the basis of such mutual concessions as we have indicated, we will stand by the Government. It must decide. We are in one ship, and the only hope now is to cling together to the wreck. Concert of action by the perfidious dupes of the telegraph and newspaper, even such a tempest as now threatens to overwhelm us.

But let us not underestimate a war with England, as we have the contest with the South. The struggle would be a terrible one, and one only to be pursued by the sacrifice of Government, of property, of life, of social order, of public and private prosperity. It would be a revolutionary and supreme struggle, such as individuals make in the innocence of a bloody deed, and in the face of a just cause, and no sacrifice is too great for safety.

Let it not be forgotten that in such a war England would commence with the co-operation of France, and that this is already secured. The British Navy would lift the blockade from the Southern ports and impose it on us, and the English fleet in the Indian Ocean would shut up the outlets of California by sea, and by isolating it, detach it and its treasure from us, so that we could only hold it by the perilous threads of the telegraph and the overland routes. The Confederate force of 400,000 men in the South would be a British army, and the 100,000 provincial and regular troops would occupy the Canada line. The war steamers and mailed vessels, which England has been accumulating, ostensibly in fear of France, but not wholly without provision of such a contest as this, might bombard our defenseless ports on the Atlantic and the Gulf, and England would expect to gain, in return for this, the monopoly of cotton and the market for manufactured goods, from which the North would be always excluded. This is the worst aspect of the case; and these evils would fall upon us in the beginning. What the end would be it is not for human ken to penetrate. If we pursued the struggle of war with the energies we have unfolded in peace, we would, before the close, carry desolation into the homes of our enemies, and destroy the uttermost ends of the earth in the flames of revolution.

Let not the struggle come if it can be avoided; but if it must come, let us bear ourselves in it with that heroic fortitude that becomes the citizens of a great republic. Let us not hope to avoid it by dishonorable capitulations. England has watched for a pretext for a rupture, and we have given her one. But if she was looking for one, and was determined to find one, let us not deceive ourselves with the hope that the settlement of this question prevents the threatened peril. Before the provocation came, the preparation was made. As has been well said, "they were scraping lint in South Carolina, before the Presidential votes were counted;" so they were fitting out fleets for our coasts, and sending regiments to our borders, before the Confederate Envoys were appointed. When a nation is determined on war, the party on whom it attempts to fix it can avoid it even by conciliatory submission.

We never doubted that England, after instigating and encouraging the abolition agitation of the North, feeding it with men and money, would turn about and favor the South, giving it arms and means, and secret counsel and hope; nor that, when the time came, it would openly espouse the cause of that one of the belligerents which it should select with the hope of making a separation eternal.

Oh! for the old Union of the States! Oh! for the old Democracy, with its warlike republican spirit, with its love of country that did not ask to reform it, but only let it grow to lead it! Then from the Canadas above and to the Isthmus below, and from the islands of the Gulf, and from both the oceans that bound us, every hostile flag would be swept, and the old banner of the Union would wave over a united and triumphant continent of States.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]
The War News in Canada.—The Canadians Rampant.

Toronto, Dec. 13, 1861.

"To arms! To arms!" is the cry from Quebec to St. John's. General Williams, the hero of Kars, is moving rapidly from one place to another, ordering the immediate repair of old forts, and the erection of new ones. At the old forts of Toronto hundreds of soldiers are working, and large guns and great quantities of ammunition are being plentifully supplied. A body of artillerymen have arrived to teach the soldiers of the Thirtieth, stationed here, their art. A company of sappers and miners are expected here immediately. They have been brought from Halifax by way of River de Loup. The merchants, lawyers, and University students have formed rifle companies; others are also active at work, and the militia is being stirred up after long inaction. So you may easily understand that we are in earnest preparing for war, which I hope to God will take place between the two nations, for such American and Canadian are who have been so long friendly, and whose interests are now so closely united together.

Gen. Phelps' Silly Abolition Proclamation.
Gen. Phelps, in command of the advance brigade of his troops at Ship Island, Mississippi, belonging to Gen. Butler's expedition, seized the occasion of his occupation of said island, for the production of a very silly abolition proclamation.

It is addressed "to the loyal citizens of the Southwest," and it opens with the astounding declaration that his command will be governed by the absurd idea, "that every State that has been admitted as a slave State into the Union since the adoption of the Constitution has been so admitted in direct violation of that constitution." Now, we dare say that there are not ten men in the brigade of Gen. Phelps who will subscribe to such a policy, and that there is hardly one man in a thousand among our six hundred and fifty thousand Union soldiers who believes in any such nonsense. He next tells the people of Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana, that their territory is needed for free labor; that the people of the North want elbow room, and that the people of the Southwest, in sticking to their abominable institution of slavery, are standing very much in their own light.

Not satisfied with all this, he tells the Catholic creoles of Louisiana that it was the intolerable despotism of the Catholic church of France which brought down upon that country the horrible, ghastly, and sweating retribution of 1789, with its Reign of Terror; and that the despotism of slavery is quite as grasping and remorseless as the despotism of a corrupt and powerful church. Finally, he informs those Southwestern people that "all our efforts, however small or great, whether directed against the interference of governments abroad or against rebellious combinations at home, shall be for free labor," including free labor for the four millions of Africans held as slaves in our Southern States.

This beats Fremont all hollow; and if Fremont was instructed by President Lincoln to modify his proclamation, by cutting out of its emancipation heresies, there can be no doubt that Gen. Phelps will be required to take down his enormous abolition standard. Gen. Phelps has the reputation of an excellent soldier; but he is a poor stick of a politician. Among Catholics he plays the Puritan, among Catholics he is a Roundhead, and he swears to the loyalty of slaveholders by daily informing them that his mission is to relieve them of their slave property, and to substitute free labor; that the war is for this purpose; that he expects no favors, and does not ask any.

It is a pity that Gen. Phelps was permitted to go to Ship Island without specific instructions from the government. His proclamation, instead of winning friends among the people to whom it is addressed, will increase the number and violence of his enemies. Gen. Butler, Gen. Dix, Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Halleck in their operations among slaveholding people, have acted like sensible and sagacious men. We presume, too, that Gen. Butler, in assuming the supreme command in "the Southwest," will issue an authoritative proclamation to the effect that this war on his part, and on the part of his government, is a war for the substitution of free labor over the dominion of Southern slavery; but that it is a war for the integrity of the Union, "slavery and all, as guaranteed in the clear and unmistakable compromises of the Constitution of the United States."

Meantime the President, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, should issue at once a general proclamation for the universal guidance of our army and naval officers engaged, or who may be engaged, in this war. This will add any such force as he may wish to this very pompous, but very silly, abolition proclamation of Gen. Phelps.

N. Y. Herald.

A Singular Incident.

The Lynchburg Republican of the 26th ult., publishes the following incident, remarkable alike for its singularity as well as for its melancholy fulfillment to the brother of one of the parties concerned:

Just before the war broke out, and before Lincoln's proclamation was issued, a young Virginian, named Summerfield, was visiting the city of New York, where he made the acquaintance of two Misses Holmes, from Waterbury, Vermont. He became somewhat intimate with the young ladies, and the ladies, too, seemed to be mutually agreeable. The proclamation was issued, and the whole North thrown into a blaze of excitement. On visiting the ladies one evening, at the hour of parting, they remarked to Summerfield that their present meeting would probably be the last; they must hurry home to aid in making up the overcoats and clothing for the volunteers from their town. Summerfield expressed his regret that they must leave, but at the same time he promised to return to see that the overcoats were well made as it was his intention, if he ever met the Vermont regiment in battle, to kill one of them and take his coat.

Now for the sequel. Virginia seceded. The Second Vermont regiment, a portion of which was from the town of Waterbury, was sent to Virginia. The battle of Manassas was fought, in which they were engaged, and so was Summerfield. During the battle, the Vermonters seemed to be mutually agreeable. The proclamation was issued, and the whole North thrown into a blaze of excitement. On visiting the ladies one evening, at the hour of parting, they remarked to Summerfield that their present meeting would probably be the last; they must hurry home to aid in making up the overcoats and clothing for the volunteers from their town. Summerfield expressed his regret that they must leave, but at the same time he promised to return to see that the overcoats were well made as it was his intention, if he ever met the Vermont regiment in battle, to kill one of them and take his coat.

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[From the Albany Argus, Dec. 11.]

The Schemes of Coming Taxation.

Mr. Secretary Chase, in his report to Congress, recommends schemes of taxation that will call for a spirit of sacrifice and devotion on the part of the people. For without these sacrifices the national credit, and all that depends on it, cannot stand a day. Are the people ready for the sacrifice? We take up a Western paper, and it is filled with comments on the inequality of a system of taxation that throws its main burden on real estate.

The people of the New England States demand a tariff against revenue, and a free list for the interest of the manufacturers. When a proposition was made last year to tax distilleries and breweries, and their products, it was rejected, lest it should be unpopular. All classes cry out for expenditure—none are willing to bear taxation.

The war cannot be continued—the government cannot be sustained—if this spirit prevails. If we shrink from the beginning of the sacrifice, what will we do in the end? When the national debt rises to one thousand millions, how are we to meet its interest even? One-fifth of the wealth of the Union is in New York, and upon it will fall one-fifth of the burden of taxation! If to twenty millions we add one hundred and millions for the current expenses of government, we shall find that one-fifth is burden enough. We now raise for all State, town, and county purposes about twenty millions a year. This

will necessarily be increased, instead of diminished, owing to increased pauperism, and to the growing wants of government. The assessed valuation of the State is fifteen hundred million dollars; and this, owing to bank failures, business suspensions, and depreciation of property, will diminish. To raise fifty-two millions annually, upon such a basis, will tax the ingenuity of Mr. Chase, and the endurance and resources of even this great State. What poorer States will do, and how much of the burden rejected by them is to fall back upon us, remains to be seen.

We must meet the beginnings of the evil. We must pay taxes to sustain credit and keep down the rate of interest; and we must do this at once. In this matter of national debt, we are all pushing upwards a heavy ball, and if we give way for a moment even, or one hand is withdrawn, it will roll back and crush us all under its weight.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 20th, 1861.
CIRCUIT COURT.

Travis v. Butler, Crittenbender v. Butler, Whitaker v. Farmers, Bank of Kentucky, Carroll v. Negovan v. Pennebaker, Lou. Chy. affirmed. Grice v. v. Grice, Montgomery v. dismissed on original appeal and affirmed on cross appeal.

ORDERS.
Shrader et al v. Phillips et al, Lou. Chy. cause set for hearing by consent on 21st January next. Breckinridge's ex et al v. Grayson et al, Lou. Chy. same order.
The Same v. Assignees of United States Bank, Lou. Chy. same order.
Blanchett et al v. Musselman et al, Grant; affidavits filed and warrant order awarded.
Terry et al v. Hawkswood, Jefferson; spe duces tecum awarded.
Riley et al v. Shields et al, Lou. Chy. continued.
Kearney's creditors v. Rowan's ex et al, Lou. Chy. submitted on briefs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.
(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)

Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewels repaired.

EDGAR KEESON, L. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

STRAW GOODS,

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

Feb 25 wdt-wt MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,

Merchant Tailors,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.

Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and OUR TERMS AS LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.

Jan 23 wdt

Beautifully Clear!

Pure and White!

WHAT?

Any face after the use of the *Magnolia Balm*, no matter how unsightly it was before.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

See advertisement.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir James Clarke's

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all such painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOR MOSES, (Late L. C. Baldwin & Co.)

Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps included to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills.

Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents.

Oct 16 wdt-wt

SUPERIOR GRAPE VINES

For Sale.

FROM IONA, NEW YORK.

I HAVE on consignment, from one of the most reliable Pomologists and Propagators in the East, a splendid lot of fine Grapes, for sale at very low prices, consisting of the following varieties: Delaware, Diana, Elvingsburg, Herbeemont, Anna, Lenox, Cayuga, Union Village, Concord, &c.

I have also, of my own propagating, a large lot of Catawbas, Isabella, English Fox, and other varieties, which I will sell low by the thousand, hundred, or dozen. Also, a splendid lot of

EVERGREENS!

Consisting of White, Spruce, and Yellow Pine, Scotch Fir, Norway Spruce, &c., Scotch Larch, White Cedar, and a splendid lot of American Cypress, &c.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 20th.
NIGHT SESSION.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock, and on motion of Mr. ALEXANDER, the roll was called, and a quorum was present.

A call of the Senate was then entered into, and the hands of the Senators at Arms (*delicia humani generis*) was dispatched to compel the absent Senators to return to the even tenor of the ways.

Having performed this duty, the Senate proceeded to excuse the absentees as they appeared and then the call was suspended.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. DEHAVEN—Finance—Reported a House bill for the appropriation of money, with several amendments, which were adopted.

And then the bill passed—yeas 21, nays 2.

LEAVES.

A House bill for the benefit of John B. Hall and James Clayton. Passed.

A message from the Governor was delivered by Mr. N. G. GARRARD, Secretary of State, announcing that he had vetoed a bill, entitled "An act in relation to the branches of the Southern bank of Kentucky."

Which was taken up under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. SPEED urged the passage of the bill, the objections of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. GLENN opposed the passage of the bill, and thought the objections of the Executive well founded.

Mr. ROBINSON thought the bill constitutional, and favored its passage.

The bill was then voted on, and resulted thus—yeas 18, nays 4.

And the veto was sustained.

Mr. WALTON—An act for the benefit of Greenville Birch, of Hart county. Passed.

A number of persons were nominated for the office of Notary Public, and the nominations were confirmed.

An act for the protection of small birds and other game. Passed.

An act for the benefit of Dillon White, Finance.

An act concerning limitations in the counties of Knox, Harlan, and Whitley. Passed.

An act for the benefit of Travis Daniels, Finance.

An act allowing Commonwealth Attorneys to administer oaths. Judiciary.

A Senate bill to amend the Code of Practice in civil cases. Amended in House. Senate concurred.

An act for the benefit of the Old Frankfort turnpike road company. Passed.

An act to define the duties of attorneys for the Commonwealth. Passed.

An act for the benefit of the Cleveland turnpike road company. Passed.

An act for the benefit of E. P. Fish et al. Passed.

An act for the benefit of the late sheriffs of this Commonwealth. Passed.

An act to provide for the collection of the public revenue and county levies for 1861, in Muhlenburg county. Passed.

An act for the benefit of the Harlan county company. Passed.

An act for the benefit of Hiram G. Richardson et al. Passed.

An act for the benefit of persons in Jessamine county. Passed.

An act for the benefit of school district No. 7, in Garrard county, and of No. 29, in Clarke county. Education.

An act transferring a portion of the Elizabethtown & Bell's Tavern turnpike road company. Internal Improvement.

Mr. SPEED—Banks—Reported a bill for the benefit of the Bank of Ashland. Passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861.
NIGHT SESSION.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved to dispense with the rules to take up for consideration the bill to amend the law with regard to commissioner's sales, upon which motion the yeas and nays were taken, as a test of the sense of the House in regard to relief, resulting as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. J. W. Anderson, Ash, Bacheller, Blum, Burns, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. B. Cochran, R. B. Cochran, England, Finnell, Gabbert, Hampton, Harney, Hendy, Heeter, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Johnson, Kennedy, Lisenby, Lusk, Maxey, Mears, Miller, Morrow, Murphy, Poindester, Rapier, Ray, Rousseau, Rigney, G. C. Smith, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Underwood, Van Winkle, Wolfe, B. R. Young, and V. B. Young—47.

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, Andrews, Browne, Burnam, Calvert, Chambers, Clay, Cleveland, Conklin, Curtis, Edmunds, Gardner, Huston, Lindsey, Lusk, O'wings, Powell, Rankin, Ricketts, Shanklin, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, and Milton Young—22.

So the rules were dispensed with, and the bill taken up for consideration.

The question being upon the adoption of amendments proposed by Mr. RICKETTS, which read as follows:

"Strike out the 3d section."

In 1st section, after the word "concerned," add "and who shall be sworn by the officer having charge of the execution, honestly, and to the best of their judgment, to value said property, which shall be certified by the officer."

A lengthy discussion ensued, when the main question was ordered.

The question then recurring upon the amendment proposed by Mr. RICKETTS, to strike out the 3d section, the yeas and nays were taken, resulting as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, Andrews, Browne, Burnam, Calvert, Chambers, Clay, Cleveland, Conklin, Curtis, Edmunds, Gardner, Huston, Lindsey, Lusk, O'wings, Powell, Rankin, Ricketts, Shanklin, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, and Milton Young—39.

NAYS—Messrs. J. W. Anderson, Ash, Bacheller, Blum, Burns, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. B. Cochran, R. B. Cochran, England, Finnell, Gabbert, Hampton, Harney, Hendy, Heeter, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Johnson, Kennedy, Lisenby, Lusk, Maxey, Mears, Miller, Morrow, Murphy, Poindester, Rapier, Ray, Rousseau, Rigney, G. C. Smith, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Underwood, Van Winkle, Wolfe, B. R. Young, and V. B. Young—34.

So the amendment was adopted.

The second amendment was then adopted.

[During the progress of the proceedings Mr. HUSTON announced his intention to offer the following amendment, as a substitute for the amendment at hand.]

That every judgment hereafter rendered by any judge or justice of any court in civil cases shall operate from its rendition as a lien for its payment on all the property of the persons against whom such judgment is rendered, not now exempt from execution for debt, of the same binding force that executions now have, when received and indorsed by sheriffs: *Provided*, That all judgments rendered at the same time, shall have an equal and distributive lien, so that one of said judgments shall have no precedence of lien over the others at same time.

22. That no execution shall issue on said lien judgments, for three months after the rendition of the same, and when issued shall be made returnable in three months from the date thereof.

23. That said judgments shall be repleviable for three months, as now required by law, at any time before the return day of the execution issue thereon.

The question then being upon the adoption of the amendment as amended, the yeas and nays were taken, resulting as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Buckner), J. W. Anderson, Ash, Bacheller, Bush, Chandler, J. B. Cochran, R. B. Cochran, Cooper, England, Finnell, Gabbert, Hampton, Harney, Hendy, Heeter, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Johnson, Kennedy, Lisenby, Lusk, Maxey, Mears, Miller, Morrow, Murphy, Poindester, Rapier, Ray, Rousseau, Rigney, Sparks, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Underwood, Van Winkle, Wolfe, B. R. Young, and V. B. Young—42.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Andrews, Browne, Brann, Burnam, Burns, Calvert, C. Campbell, Chambers, Clay, Cleveland, Conklin, Curtis, Edmunds, Gardner, Huston, Lindsey, Lusk, O'wings, Powell, Rankin, Ricketts, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, Tevis, Turner, Ward, Webster, and M. Young—31.

So the amendment was adopted.

Mr. HUSTON then offered his amendment by way of engrossed rider.

The SPEAKER decided that the amendment was not in order as an engrossed rider.

Mr. HUSTON appealed from the decision of the Chair. The question then being "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the sentiment of the House?" the yeas and nays were taken, resulting—yeas 50, nays 20.

So the decision of the Chair was sustained.

Mr. BROWNE moved an amendment, by way of engrossed rider, as follows:

That if any party shall stipulate in his note, bond, or other writing, obligating that he waives the benefits of this act, that stipulation shall be specifically enforced; and said waiver shall be indorsed upon any execution that may issue to enforce the collection of such debt, and the sales under such execution shall in all things be regulated as now provided by law.

The yeas and nays were taken, resulting—yeas 29, nays 43. So the amendment was rejected.

The question then recurring on the passage of the bill, as amended, the yeas and nays were taken, resulting—yeas 42, nays 30. So the bill passed.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. ANDREWS moved a resolution, that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to procure the passage of an act abolishing the holding of U. S. courts at Covington and Paducah.

Mr. G. CLAY SMITH moved to amend by adding Louisville.

The amendment was adopted, and the resolution, as amended was then adopted.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. TURNER—By consent—A bill to change the term for holding courts in the 11th Judicial District. Passed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A Senate bill for the benefit of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky. Passed.

A Senate bill to amend the revenue laws of this Commonwealth. [This is the bill reported to the Senate by Mr. DEHAVEN.] Ways and Means.

A Senate bill in relation to opening roads in Boone county. Rejected.

A Senate bill for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Floydburg. Passed.

A Senate bill for the benefit of the Spencer and Nelson turnpike road company. Passed.

A Senate bill for the benefit of James P. Miller, late sheriff of Nelson county. Placed in the orders of the day.

A Senate bill for the benefit of James H. Reynolds, of Adair county, and James P. Miller, of Russell county. Placed in the orders of the day.

A Senate bill to amend the charter of the Masonic Temple Company of Louisville. Passed.

A Senate bill to reduce the expense of printing and binding public books and documents. At 11 o'clock, P. M., Mr. JACOB moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. ANDREWS demanded the yeas and nays, which being taken, resulted—yeas 30, nays 19.

And then the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 21, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. McKEE, of the Baptist Church.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

REPORTS.

Mr. DENNY—Committee on Education—Reported an act for the benefit of school district No. 7, in Garrard, and No. 29, in Clark county. Discharged.

Same—An act for the benefit of school district No. 42, in Anderson county. Passed.

Same—An act for the benefit of school district No. 17, in Meade county. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of school district No. 63, of Lawrence county. Passed.

Mr. ROBINSON—Committee on Judiciary—Reported a House bill allowing Commonwealth's attorneys to administer oaths. Rejected.

HOUSE BUSINESS.

A resolution in regard to slavery, as follows: Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That all statements in the public prints that Kentucky contemplates the emancipation of her slaves are without truth; Kentucky is attached to the institution of slavery, and can and will maintain it.

Mr. WORTHINGTON moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. GLENN opposed the reference.

Messrs. ALEXANDER and BRUNER spoke in favor of the reference.

Mr. BUSTER moved the previous question, which motion was adopted.

The vote was then taken, and resulted thus: yeas 15, nays 7, and the resolution was so referred.

The Committee on Enrollments reported sundry bills as ready for the signature of the SPEAKER.

HOUSE BILLS TAKEN UP.

An act to change the time of holding circuit courts in Montgomery, Powell, Pike, and Floyd counties. Passed.

An act to amend the law in regard to commissioners' sales. Placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. GOODLOE, of the Military Committee, reported a bill to reorganize the Military Board.

It provides, 1st, that the board shall hereafter consist of a President and two members.

2d. J. B. Temple shall be President; Geo. T. Wood a member; — a member.

3d. The President's pay shall be \$3,000 per annum. The pay of each member \$1,000 per annum.

4th. The President may call the Board together, and shall decide at Frankfort.

5th. The Board shall have the power to employ agents to carry out the views of the Board.

Mr. GOODLOE offered an amendment, in its effect as follows:

That should a vacancy occur in the Board during the session of the Legislature, the Legislature shall fill it; but if at a time when not in session, then the Board itself may fill the vacancy, until the Legislature convene.

Adopted.

Mr. READ moved to strike out \$3,000 as the pay of the President, and insert therefor \$1,500.

Mr. ROBINSON moved to insert \$2,500.

Mr. BUSTER named one thousand dollars as a proper amount to pay the President annually.

The bill and amendments were then placed in the orders of the day.

The nomination of Philip Tompert, for the office of Notary Public, was confirmed.

HOUSE BILLS TAKEN UP.

An act to provide for the raising of an additional military force.

[The bill commands the Governor to issue his proclamation to raise three regiments of cavalry and mounted riflemen, the term of service to be 12 months, unless sooner discharged.]

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SPEED—Military Affairs—Reported the bill back immediately, with the expression of opinion that it ought not to pass.

Preparatory to the vote being taken, the roll was called, and yeas and nays being demanded, resulted thus—yeas 12, nays 9.

And the report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill rejected.

Mr. ROBINSON offered a resolution to the effect that plenary power be given to the Military Board to provide for the defense of this Commonwealth and all its citizens.

And that we earnestly commend this matter to the attention of the Military Board, and all their special attention to their exposed points, not attended to by the General Government.

Mr. GOODLOE offered a substitute an act to allow the Military Board to call into service 15,000 men for the purposes above indicated.

Mr. SPEED moved to refer the whole matter to a special committee, composed of Messrs. ALEXANDER, GOODLOE, and ROBINSON, with instructions to report at 4 o'clock this evening, which was adopted.

Sundry bills were reported by the Enrollment Committee as correctly enrolled, and ready for the signature of the SPEAKER.

HOUSE BILLS TAKEN UP.

A bill to amend the law in relation to the election of military officers. Passed.

Mr. GOODLOE—Military Affairs—Reported an act to allow the Military Board to fill vacancies in said Board until the General Assembly meets in the premises. Passed.

"BUSINESS FROM THE HOUSE."

Resolution from the Senate amended by the House, in relation to the election of a President of the Board of Internal Improvement came up, and said amendment was concurred in by the Senate.

A House bill for the benefit of district schools.

Amended in the Senate, which amendment was rejected in the House.

The Senate adhered to its amendment.

House resolution in relation to a railroad to connect Kentucky with East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, which was amended in the Senate, by making the road terminate on the Ohio river.

And the House rejected said amendment.

Mr. PINNELL, of the House, announced that he was ready to enter into the election of a Public Binder.

The Senate then adjourned until 8 o'clock this evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Dec. 21, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. W. T. MOORE, of the Christian Church.

REPORT.

Mr. UNDERWOOD—Military Affairs—A bill to reduce the number of the Military Board.

The bill reads as follows:

That from and after the 15th day of January next, ensuing, the Military Board shall consist of three members only, and the members of said Board shall, on that day proceed to determine by ballot which two of their number shall retire. After such election the board shall notify the Governor in writing which two are no longer members of the board, such notice to be filed and preserved in the office of the Secretary of State.

22. The two members of the board, who, by the preceding section are required to retire shall each be paid forty-two dollars for his services from the 1st to the 15th of January next, inclusive, and no other salary for the year 1862.

The bill was postponed for the present.

Also—A bill to amend the law in relation to military officers. Passed.

Also—A bill providing an additional military force.

The bill reads as follows:

1. That the Governor of this Commonwealth is hereby directed to issue his proclamation forthwith, calling on three thousand soldiers, residents and citizens of Kentucky, to serve for the term of twelve months unless sooner discharged; that the forces so raised shall be cavalry and mounted riflemen, and be organized into three regiments according to existing laws.

2. The Military Board are authorized to organize said force, provide for the equipment, arms, and subsistence thereof, in conformity with existing laws, and for this purpose may use any moneys now under their control, or authorized to be raised for military purposes by existing laws.

3. The force raised under this act shall be mustered into the service of the United States if this shall be allowed by an act of Congress, or authority of the War Department, and if this cannot be done then the force shall be continued in the service of the State.

4. The Military Board is authorized to put into practical operation the provisions of the bill.

The bill then passed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A Senate bill for the benefit of school districts generally. Rejected.

Senate amendments to a bill in relation to common school commissioners. Concurred in.

Resolutions providing for the building of a railroad to connect Kentucky with East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, with an amendment by the Senate. Which was rejected.

Senate resolutions relating to the *per diem* and mileage of members of the General Assembly. Concurred in.

Senate resolution in relation to a vacancy in the First Congressional District. Concurred in.

Senate resolution providing for furnishing members of the Legislature with the general laws. Concurred in.

Senate resolution providing for the election of a Public Binder. Concurred in.

Senate resolution in relation to property lost and destroyed during the existing war. Concurred in.

Senate resolution in regard to our Federal relations. Concurred in.

Senate resolution providing for the election of a Board of Internal Improvement, amended. Concurred in.

Resolution providing that all ministers of the Gospel shall take an oath of allegiance to the United States Government as a condition precedent to solemnizing the marriage rite, with an amendment by Mr. Sparks, that no man shall be regarded as a minister of the Gospel who is a disunionist.

Upon a motion to lay the resolution and amendment on the table, the yeas and nays were taken, resulting—yeas 43, nays 25.

So the resolution and amendment was tabled.

A bill for the benefit of the Kentucky soldiers in the Federal and State army. Passed.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. BURNAM had entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the benefit of Kentucky soldiers in the Federal and State army passed, and moved that the consideration of that motion be postponed for the present.

The House refused to postpone, and proceeded to consider the motion to reconsider.

Which motion was rejected.

A Senate bill authorizing the Military Board to fill vacancies in this body. Passed.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. SPARKS offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Accounts heretofore be directed to issue no warrant upon the Treasury in favor of Judge W. H. Burns until his case is investigated before this Legislature.

And then the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, P. M.

XXXVIII CONGRESS—First Session.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

SENATE.—Mr. Trumbull presented a petition asking for the removal of Jesse D. Bright from the Senate.

Mr. Wilson presented a petition for the establishment of a system to exchange prisoners. Also a report from the Military Committee and a joint resolution expressing a recognition of the gallantry of General Lyon and the soldiers under his command at Springfield.

Mr. Pomeroy made a few remarks in eulogy on the character of Gen. Lyon, with a sketch of the battle at Springfield. His gallant and well-spent life would be fully recognized when the war ended, as well as the gallantry and bravery of the soldiers.

Messrs. Dixon and Foster also spoke of the gallantry and devotion to the country which characterized Gen. Lyon. The resolution passed.

Mr. Sumner reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations the House bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship *Porthshire*.

A bill was reported back from the Committee on the Judiciary to abolish the United States Supreme Court, and the committee asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject, whereupon the committee was discharged.

FORT MONROE, Dec. 19.

A flag of truce brought a copy of the Norfolk Day-Book. There is little news in it. We, however, extract the following:

"Charleston, S. C., Dec. 19.—The Mercury of this morning says the Federals now occupy Beaufort and Port Royal island with a force supposed to be five thousand. They have erected a battery near Port Royal ferry of twelve-pounder Parrot guns, and are throwing up entrenchments on Port Royal island. It is reported that a Federal launch was fired into by our troops and seven men killed."

The Nashville Gazette is informed that 28 Federal soldiers recently entered the lines of Gen. Zollicoffer's army, stating that, after reading Lincoln's message, they could no longer bear arms against the South, and were ready to fight against the Abolition tyrant.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.

The following is additional intelligence by the Atlantic:

Four hundred of our men, on the 16th, crossed to the mainland in the direction of the Charleston and Savannah railroad. They had an encounter with a rebel force of 1,500, and retreated after firing a volley without any effect.

A special to the Tribune, from Port Royal the 14th inst., gives a rumor of the defeat of Hollins and the sinking of his ship by the steamer Massachusetts.

An unusual depression is reported throughout the South. New Orleans is particularly desponding.

A great negro insurrection is reported in Mississippi, and an immense amount of property has been destroyed.</

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